

Effective July 1, 1977:

Southern gets full state funding

After five years of persistent effort by several area legislators, the Missouri General Assembly earlier this summer approved, and Gov. Bond signed, legislation elevating Missouri Southern State College to full state-supported status.

The House of Representatives approved the measure on Sunday afternoon, June 15, after a hour of debate, and Gov. Bond came to the Missouri Southern campus on Thursday, June 26, to sign the measure into law.

The bill's effective date is July 1, 1977.

WHAT THE MEASURE MEANS is that on that date, Missouri Southern will cease to be a combination local junior college and state senior college and will become state supported for the entire four years of operation.

Fred Hughes, chairman of the college's boards of regents and trustees, called the bill "a landmark step in development of the college." And, he said, the development of the college was "the greatest thing that has happened in our area of the state in the last quarter century."

The college operation in Joplin dates back to 1937 when a junior college was organized within the Joplin public school system. A county junior college district was created as a successor in 1964 and a state senior college was added to the institution by the Legislature in 1965.

THE NEW FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTION which begins July 1, 1977, will be governed by a board of regents appointed by the governor much as is the case today. The elected junior college

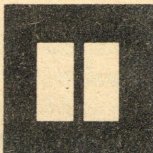
board of trustees would have a few duties, principally the levying of an annual tax to take care of old bonded debt of the

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junior college district.

Rep. Robert Ellis Young of Carthage who led the floor fight in the House for passage of the bill in the waning hours of the legislative session said, "Missouri Southern students deserve full state support for their fully accredited program. Jasper County taxpayers deserve the break of being relieved of support of the present Junior College District levies."

The Chart

★  ★
Missouri Southern State College
JOPLIN, MISSOURI

Vol. 37, No. 1

Thursday, Aug. 21, 1975

Registration begins:

Prospects appear bright for increased enrollment

Prospects appear bright for an increase in enrollment this fall over fall of 1974, if pre-registration figures offer an indication. With over 2,300 students having pre-enrolled for the fall term at the end of the summer session, it appeared that the college might be able to top the 3,321 who were enrolled for credit hour courses at the official end of registration last fall.

Registration for the fall term got underway this morning at

**the
inside
news**

Rape!

Inside The Chart this week is an analysis of the problems of rape.

Advice to women on what to do in case of an attempted assault, some of the myths surrounding rape, and some of the sociological problems of the crime are explored in some depth in an article beginning on page 6.

A new columnist is introduced on The Chart's editorial page, and a preview of the Lion's seasons in football and basketball are provided in the sports section.

8:30 and continues throughout today and tomorrow. Students with 90 or more semester hours are enrolling this morning and students with 46-89 hours are enrolling this afternoon.

Tomorrow morning students with 1-45 hours (including transfer students) enroll, with entering freshmen enrolling tomorrow afternoon.

Enrollment for evening classes will be held this evening from 6:30-8, but students enrolling in evening classes only may enroll during the day if it is more convenient.

August 29 is the first important date for students to remember for the new semester. That's the last day to make class changes.

Other dates worth remembering are these:

September 1, classes dismissed for Labor Day.

October 17, mid-semester.

October 24, withdrawal after this date, no refund of fees.

November 11, classes dismissed for Veterans Day.

November 14, last day to drop a course with a grade of "W."

November 14-15, Forensic Tournament. (No classes 3-5 p.m.)

November 26, after last class, day and evening, dismissal for Thanksgiving.

December 1, classes resume.

December 19, end of first semester.

IT ALL STARTS HERE TODAY with registration in the College Union. A record enrollment is possible from indications given by pre-registration figures.

Newman Road opening delayed until Oct. 1

Construction on Newman Road probably won't be complete for two or three more weeks and installation of new traffic signals at Rangeline and Newman Road may be delayed until early October, according to Wilber Stegner of the Missouri Highway Department.

SOME PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED in the work on Newman Road, Stegner said, and completion in early September was dependent upon continued good weather. Until that time the only access to the Missouri Southern campus remains the Duquesne Road entrance near the Fine Arts Center. Traffic regulations and parking bans in effect since April, when construction began, will remain in effect until Newman Road is fully open to traffic.

The major road improvement consists of widening Newman to four lanes with a center median. A complete revamping of the traffic signals at the Rangeline intersection also is planned with the system to be similar to the one in operation at Seventh Street

and Rangeline Road. A delay in delivery of the new system, however, will prevent installation until at least October 1, according to Stegner. A temporary system probably will be put into use.

It had originally been hoped to have the new road in use, or partial use, for the opening of school this week, but problems encountered have made this impossible.

'Chart' plans 9 editions

Nine editions of The Chart are scheduled for the semester with the next edition appearing September 5. Publication dates this year will remain on Fridays. Final deadline for copy in all cases is eight days before scheduled publication.

Other publication dates for the semester will be September 19, October 3, October 17, October 31, November 7, November 21, and December 12.

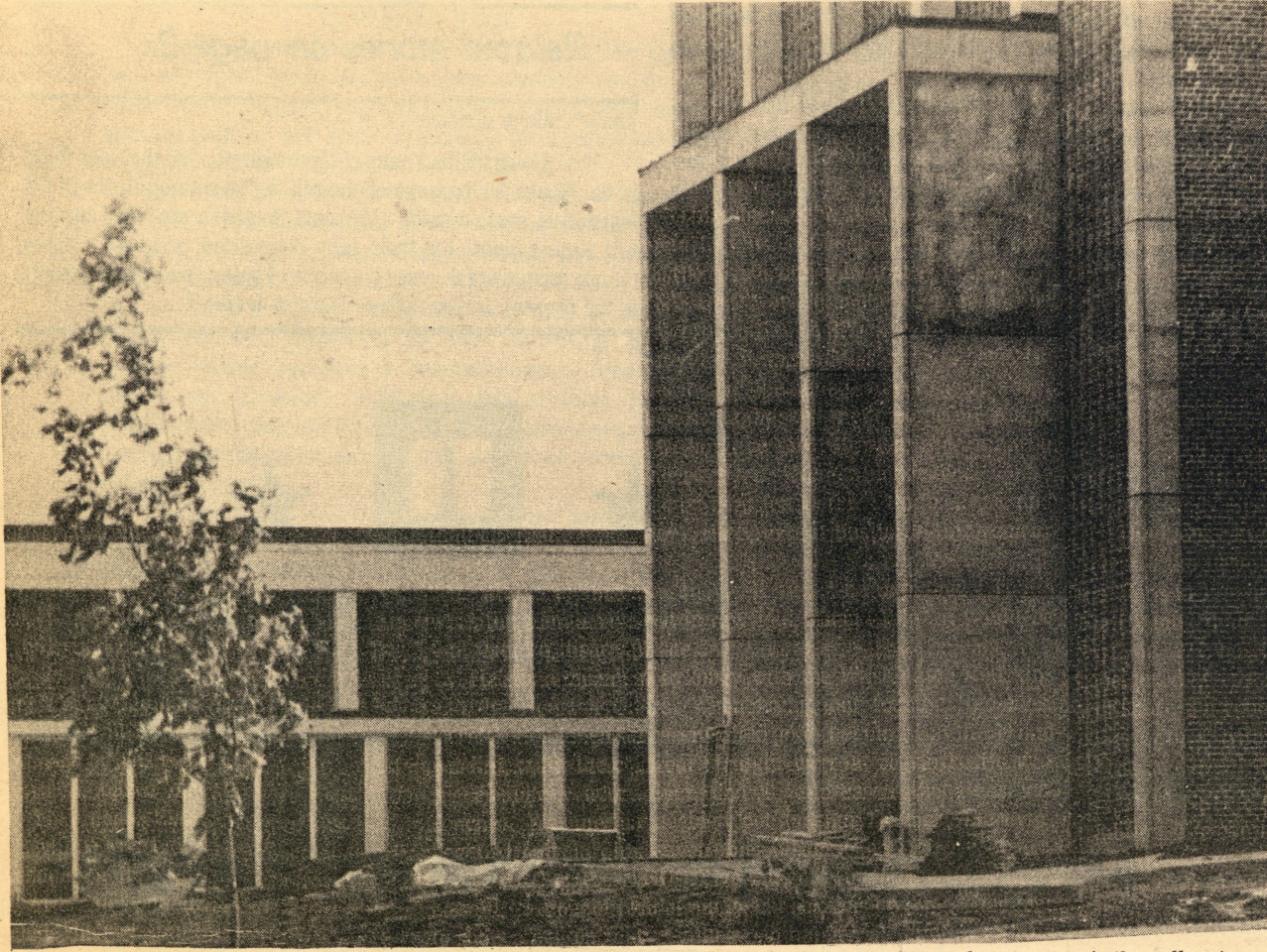
MEANWHILE, THE NEW COLLEGE AUDITORIUM is proceeding on schedule with that construction to be completed by the end of this semester. Equipping of the stage with curtains and lights, and installation of auditorium seats will occupy much of next semester, however, and the auditorium is not expected to be ready for use until the end of the second semester.

When finished the 53,000 square foot unit will complete a Fine Arts-Music-Performing Arts complex of more than 90,000 square feet. The multipurpose auditorium is designed for presentations as concerts, plays and musicals by the drama department. Other uses will include commencement exercises, convocations, and other campus and civic functions.

The project is costing an estimated 2.4 million dollars, part of which is being financed by a bond issue voted by the junior college district.

Because of law:

Board of Regents to change



PART OF THE COLLEGE'S FINE ARTS CENTER is seen from Hearnese Hall. Dominating the total center now is the college's new two million dollar auditorium at the right which is nearing completion. Final construction is expected by the end of this semester with installation of stage figures and seats to take most of next semester.

Missouri Southern's board of regents will undergo changes this fall under terms of legislation elevating the college to full four-year state college status.

Though the change-over for the college is not effective until July 1, 1977, the board of regents must be appointed by Oct. 13 of this year, according to the law.

The law states that the board will be made up of six members (compared with the five now comprising the board) and that the term of appointment will be six years for each member (as compared with the five year terms now served).

AN EXCEPTION IS that in the first appointment of the board members this year, the terms shall be staggered from one year to six years.

The new law says in effect that future regents of the college may reside anywhere in the state, not just in the Jasper County Junior College District as is now the case. Also, no more than three of the six members "shall belong to the same political party."

The present regents and the expiration date of their current terms under previous legislation, with political party affiliation, are: Fred G. Hughes, (R), Joplin, Oct. 13, 1975; Mills Anderson, (D), Carthage, Oct. 13, 1976; Norval Matthews, (R), Webb City, Oct. 13, 1977; Jerry Wells, (D), Joplin, Oct. 13, 1978; and Carolyn Rodgers, (R), Carthage, Oct. 13, 1975.

The transfer of the assets of the Jasper County Junior College District to the state is to take place on July 1, 1977, and the only remaining duty for the junior college board of trustees will be to retire outstanding bonded debt which, based on current schedules, can be carried out in 1986. This means that the chief duty of the trustees after July 1, 1977, will be to decide annually how much of a debt service tax levy should be imposed and to formalize the paper work involved. "After all bonded indebtedness has been retired, the junior college district shall cease to exist and no tax levy shall be made for junior college purposes," the new law declares.

The law also says that after July 1, 1977, except for the bonded debt responsibilities, the trustees "shall have no duties" and "shall not exercise any powers previously held."

PRESENT TRUSTEES INCLUDE Hughes and Wells, both of whom serve on the board of regents, and Thomas E. Taylor of Carthage, Elvin Ummel of Carthage, Arthur Kungle of Joplin, and Dr. Donald Patterson of Carthage.

Budget shows carryover

The 1975-76 budget adopted by the boards of regents and trustees for the college shows a sizeable carryover balance unobligated for the immediate fiscal year in the debt service fund.

The debt service levy has been proposed at 12 cents for the 1975 tax year, the same as for 1973 and 1974, but the levy could undergo some rollback this year under the impact of a state law governing levies when county property assessment totals increase more than 10 per cent over a previous year. The junior college district operational levy is set at 30 cents, the same as it has been for many years.

...**THE BUDGET ESTIMATES** grand total expenditures of \$7,770,070 and grand total revenues of \$6,052,291, with the difference reflected primarily in the cost of completing two previously funded capital projects, a stadium and an auditorium.

The proposed 13 cent debt service levy, unto itself only, would not quite finance the anticipated \$274,200 bonded debt obligations for the new fiscal year, the budget indicates. However, the new year was started with an estimated \$764,600 already in the college debt service fund, which is slated to increase in annual obligations over the next several years. With reinvestment of idle money in the debt service fund, an estimated \$40,000 additional income is anticipated to go along with the \$225,000 the 13 cent levy is expected to produce this fiscal year.

The budget anticipates the year-old balance in the debt service fund to decline by \$8,700 to \$755,900.

The debt service levy, except for a rollback in 1973, has remained constant through the years, while at the same time the assessed valuation of the college has steadily increased.

The college's debt retirement schedule runs through 1986. After July 1, 1977, under recently enacted law, the Missouri Southern operating levy of 30 cents will be dropped as the college becomes fully financed by the state. A debt service levy will have to be continued until all of the debt is written off, under the law.

THE OVER-ALL BUDGET in addition to added costs for completion of the two key building projects, also reflects added costs in startup of a new dental hygiene program, more than

\$73,000; new ROTC program; expansion of the facilities of the data processing department, and a new increase of five faculty members, as well as pay increases.



TWO OF THE MANY FAMILAR faces students get acquainted with during a normal school year are these. Ethel Caldwell, left, is secretary to Dr. Glenn Dolence in the Office of Student Personnel on the first floor of Hearnese Hall. Anna Holley (right) is a cashier in the finance office on the second floor of Hearnese Hall. The two women are good people to know and are the first in a series of "faces you should know."



IN PROFILE, Dr. Leon Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern, surveys construction progress from his Hearn Hall office.

Equipment installed:

Dental hygiene program begins

Dental hygiene and assisting programs at Missouri Southern have been granted preliminary accreditation status, and a full complement of 32 students has been accepted to get the programs underway this week. Preliminary accreditation was granted the program by the Commission on Accreditation of Dental and Dental Auxiliary Educational Programs.

The programs have been in the planning stages since 1967 under the direction of James K. Maupin, associate dean for technology. Equipment valued at more than \$100,000, in addition to construction totaling about \$75,000, has been installed and completed in one end of the Technology Building.

The dental hygiene program has received "accreditation eligible" status, and the dental assisting program was granted "preliminary provisional approval" status by the commission.

ENROLLMENT IS LIMITED to 16 students in each program. Classes for the fall were filled by last May from among 50 applications for the hygiene program and about 30 applications for the assisting program.

Mrs. Mary Ann Gremling, hygienist, is director of both programs.

An associate degree in dental hygiene may be obtained by completing 76 credit hours over a two-year period, including a summer term. Hygiene students, who will treat patients during their second year of training, are expected to see about 100 patients each, Maupin said.

Dental assistant students will receive certificates after completing the one year, 34-hour credit course. After about eight weeks of classes, the assisting students will work in local dentists' offices about three afternoons a week as well as attend classes.

ADDITIONAL SITE VISITS by the accrediting commission are scheduled prior to each program's first graduation. Full accreditation applications will be made after the first class graduates.

A spaceship effect might be noticed when a person enters the 10-chair dental clinic. The bright blue patient chairs are arranged in a circle separated by bright yellow partitions.

Portable utility carts are located next to each chair. A yellow circular supply and sterilization unit is located in the center of the circle.

Other facilities include a diagnosis room where a supervising dentist will screen patients, two x-ray operatories, a dark room, a 16-station dental materials laboratory, a storage room and faculty and staff offices.

Some departments shifted; new faculty members hired

A new department of fine arts, including the areas of theater, music, and art, and a shift of speech to the language and literature department are among changes in Missouri Southern's academic make-up this year:

The former department of speech and drama was split, with drama, now theater, moving to the new fine arts department. Dr. Wayne Harrell is department head. Speech was placed, along with English, modern languages, and journalism, into the department of languages and literature. Dr. Henry Harder resigned as head of that department early this summer, and Dr. Harold Cooper, chairman of the division of arts and sciences is serving as acting head of the department until a new head is employed.

Several new faculty members have been employed for the year with several more due to be hired before the teaching staff is finalized for the year.

Among those hired by deadline of this edition of The Chart were:

Miss Geraldine Albins, instructor of physical education; Dr. Michael E. Banks, associate professor of education and psychology; Capt. Franklin G. Bridges, department of military science; MSG James L. Campbell, department of military science; Dr. Allan L. Combs, assistant professor of psychology; Mrs. Mary L. Cornwell, instructor of speech; Mrs. Kathleen G. Grim, instructor of business administration; George T. Hartley, instructor of business administration;

Dr. Jesse P. Jones, assistant professor of political science; Mrs. Nancy J. Karst, instructor of dental assisting; Mrs. Patricia F. Noifalise, instructor of dental assisting; David L. Tillman, instructor of biology; Mrs. J. Carolee Vlasak, instructor of nursing; and Mrs. Pamela R. Overman, instructor of dental hygiene.

Mrs. Gremling said that the public, including MSSC students and faculty, may utilize the center and will be charged minimal fees. Services to be offered include prophylaxes or cleaning, dental x-rays, fluoride treatments, curettage, and plaque control, she said. No restorative work will be done, she said.

MSSC to be host

Dr. Dennis H. Rhodes, professor of speech in the language and literature department, has been named coordinator of District One of the Bicentennial Speech Activities. MSSC has been designated as host for the district tournament with the time to be announced later.

The events will include the Lincoln-Douglas debates, extemporaneous and persuasive speaking, as well as other individual Bicentennial events. The topics will include an examination of national issue, which are contemporary but have a historical perspective.

Colleges expected to compete in District One include Southwest Baptist College, Crowder College, Cottey College, State Fair Community College, Central Bible College, Drury College, Evangel College, Southwest Missouri State University, Central Missouri State University, and MSSC.

Bicentennial Youth Debates is a nationwide program for high school and college-age young people. It is supported by the nation's largest civic, professional, educational, and youth organizations.

New law affects directory information

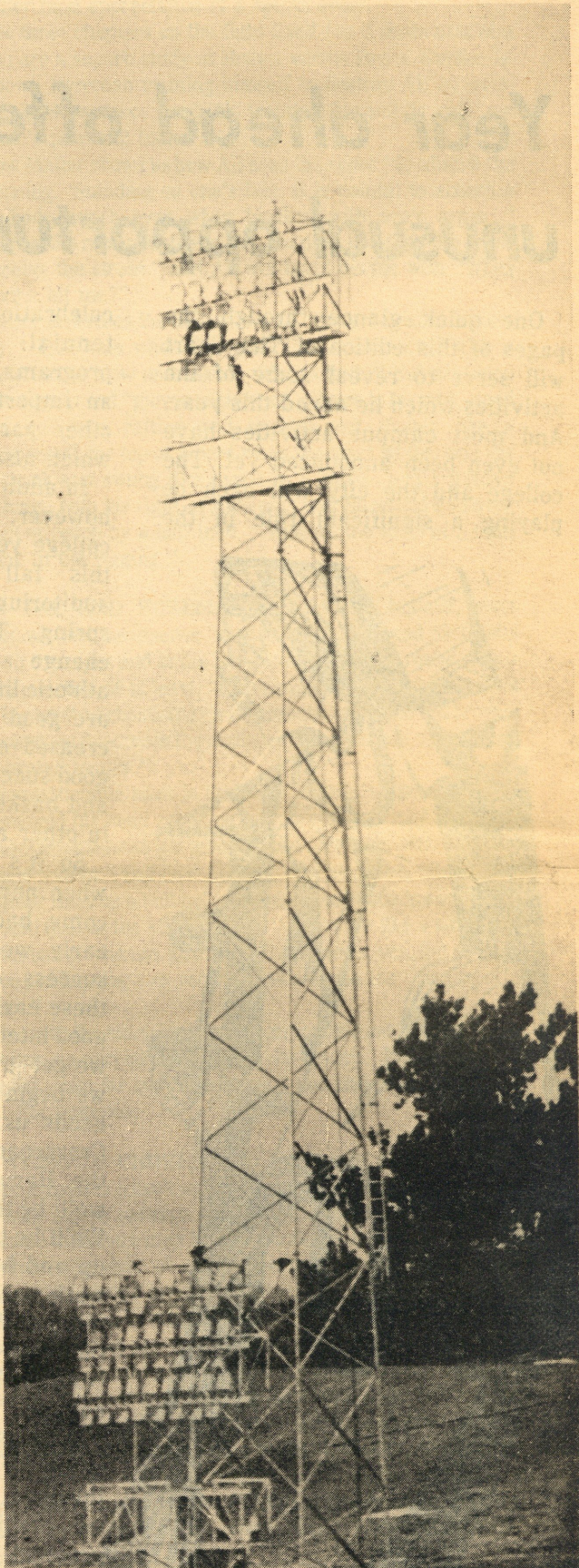
Students who do not wish to have college "directory" information released to individuals and agencies requesting such information have until September 1 to file a request in the Registrar's Office in Hearn Hall.

Under Public Law 93-568 concerning education records, schools and colleges are permitted to maintain directory information concerning students. But the law states that "only after the school has given prior notice that director information will be released on students are schools permitted to do so. This information would consist of such data as the student's name, address, date and place of birth, major field of study, date of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended. Directory information may be released by the school without an educational release statement, unless...the student has in-

formed the school that such information may not be released...without his...prior consent...."

Missouri Southern includes the following as "directory" information: Student's name; address; telephone number; date and place of birth; next of kin or spouse (for emergency use only); major field of study; dates of attendance; degrees and awards received; and most recent previous educational agency or institution attended.

This information is considered "routine" in the operation of an institution of higher education and such information will be given to select individuals and agencies at the discretion of the Registrar. Any student not wishing this information released must file a request in the Registrar's Office prior to September 1.



FIRST OF THE LIGHT STANDARDS to go up at the new college stadium is one of four now scheduled for the million dollar sports facility.



... matter of opinion

Year ahead offers unusual opportunities

One quick glance through the pages of this edition of The Chart will serve to reveal some of the activities which lie ahead this year. And most campus activities have not even been announced yet. The college and the city will each be playing a significant role in the

celebration of the nation's bicentennial. Concerts, plays, film programs, and art exhibits will play an important part. But there are other parts of the total program which also will be significant.

In addition to all these activities, however, are the normal ones of a college year. A new stadium opens this fall on campus; a new auditorium will open sometime next spring. These two edifices will change somewhat the social and athletic life of the college. Prospects are good at this early time for increased enrollment at the college, good success by the Lions in football and basketball, and for top success in other activities.

So it's that time of year again when new students enter, old ones come back and determine in the early weeks of the semester the success of these activities. And these early weeks are the weeks of good intentions. These are the weeks we get involved, we join clubs, and we begin participating. The Senate needs us; the CUB needs us; the Crossroads and The Chart need us; the Barn Theatre needs us. And we'll be there—for a while, anyway. We'll be there until class work piles up and begins to conflict with our work schedules and our other interests. We then begin to slip back into our provincial ways, and we continue life as it was before we hit college.

With as much as this college has going for it, this is the year to get involved and to stay involved. May we predict that this will be the greatest year yet in the history of this college? It will be if YOU help.



the chart

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Editor-in-Chief Donna Lonchar

Associate Editors Steve Smith

..... Keith Costley

Assistant Editor Kurt Parsons

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Newsman praises 'Chart'

To the Editor:

Let me commend you and your news staff on publishing an outstanding college newspaper. As a 1972 graduate I have noticed a definite improvement in The Chart in the last two years. As the new editor of the Lee's Summit Examiner I can honestly say that the quality of your news is excellent. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Tim Hughes

President Ford snubs exile Solzhenitsyn

The priorities and imperatives which seem to control the Ford administration may well lead one to wonder if the administration believes its constituency to be centered in Moscow or in Washington. The manner in which both the President and the Vice President both officially snubbed the Russian exile, Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, during his first visit to Washington this summer gives ground for the feeling that they believe the center to be in Moscow. All important elements of our government were, no doubt, cautioned by our peripatetic, German-born Secretary of State that any official recognition of Citizen Solzhenitsyn might annoy the Politburo in Moscow and endanger the detente between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The President just couldn't make it to the dinner given by the AFL-CIO in honor of the Russian. Instead he dined at home with his family.

On the following Wednesday the White House press secretary said that the President had not refused to see Solzhenitsyn but that his schedule was so tight he couldn't find time for a 10-minute interview. The Press secretary said further that "the President does like to have some substance in his meetings, that he was aware of his view and that it was not clear what would be gained by such a meeting."

All this seemed strange at the time, for the President had found time for interviews with the Brazilian soccer star Pele and even bounced a soccer ball off his shoe. Bella Abzug saw the President as did Muhammad Ali, Charles Goodell, Ralph Nader, and Dick Cavett. But somehow the President couldn't find time that week to squeeze in an interview with one of the most outstanding figures of our time and the most articulate and telling critic of a tyranny. To top it all, he is a Nobel prize winner.

What substance emerged from the talks with Pele, Cavett, or

Muhammad Ali was not made clear. What was made clear was that no substance was expected to emerge from a talk with Solzhenitsyn.

The whole situation was proof of a cogent statement made by Solzhenitsyn: "I believe the U.S. foreign policy is bankrupt and the American people know it."

Concerned Americans may be entertaining a fast-fading hope that sometime, somewhere, someone in authority will consider the wisdom of taking a stand for the legitimate interests of the American people.



Solzhenitsyn with two of his sons

Tales from the recent past:

America forgets Korea

By JIM ELLISON

Early this summer the 25th anniversary of the Korean War came and went with relatively little fanfare. But for some, the war was particularly significant in that for my generation, it was a time for growing up.

Hardly a family went untouched by World War II. Every youngster had either a father, an uncle, or a cousin who served in the war. We were literally raised on tales of heroic deeds, rationing, war bonds, victory gardens, and Glenn Miller. When we sang "Praise the Lord, and Pass the Ammunition," we really put our hearts into it.

So it was not unusual when Harry Truman committed American forces to Korea that we all gathered at the doorsteps of the recruiters and marched off to war waving to our girls who had promised their undying love to their warriors.

THE TRAINING WE RECEIVED in preparation for battle was short

and sweet. After only a few months, Uncle Sam's "green machine" had transformed a sorry lot of ragtag civilians into well-tuned warriors ready for bloodletting. We were firmly convinced that we were the "toughest muthas" in the valley.

Whoever said that the first firefight is always the roughest didn't know what he was talking about. Contrary to popular belief, baptism to fire is always the easiest because an individual is too dumb or naive to know better. No where in the training manual did it mention your throat getting dry, or that your knees shake uncontrollably, and that a person urinates out of fear. And it never gets easy. As a matter of fact, as time goes by, the firefights get more difficult because you know what can happen. Only until a person witnesses for himself the unholy terror and carnage of war, does he finally realize that war is damn serious business. Of course, no one would admit that fear, not even to his best buddies. After a while, though, you could see the fear in their eyes. Even at night, sometimes a battle-weary soldier's eyes will glow like some maddened animal being trapped.

Korea is called "The Land of the Morning Calm," but during the war, there were no calm mornings. A person usually just marked off another day on the calendar of survival. Names like "Bunker Hill," "The Hook," "Reno," "Carson," and "OP Marilyn" became daily fare for the readers of newspapers in the STATES. Little did they know that these outposts were merely little barren hills sticking out of the

terrain that became an arena for combatants at night and a burial ground by day.

THERE WERE RESPITES

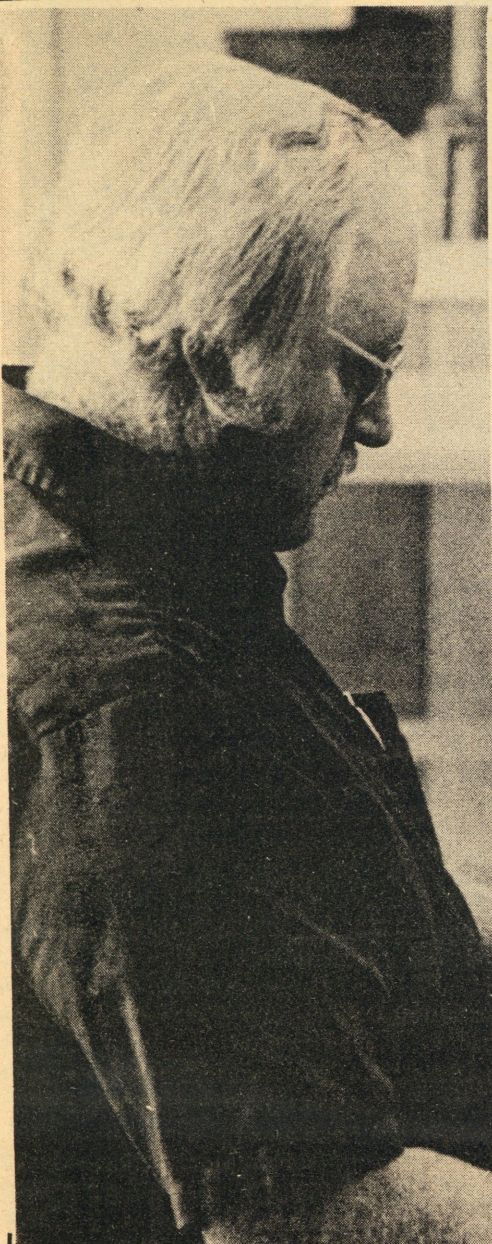
during the war. Who can forget the first liberty in Japan with months of backpay in the pockets, or sleeping on clean sheets, or drinking all the fresh milk you wanted. My God! We only paid 90 cents for a fifth of Seagrams, and dipped with the dance hall girls we called Joyce, or Mary Lou, or Mary for the girls back home. Sure, we acted silly, but we all knew we were going back into combat, so who gave a damn? It was almost symbolic to dance our last dance to the song "Wheel of Fortune." For many, it was their last dance. The wheel of fortune would come up short for them.

Finally the day arrived when the survivors got to go home. It was a strange feeling leaving a place where you lost your bravado.

As we were boarding ship for that voyage home, we were met by new and fresh troops coming in. Of course, we all chimed in with "You'll be sorry." We were answered with wisecracks and catcalls. Truly they were tigers, too.

It was then, I believe, as we watched the new troops trot off to war, and we surveyed those on the ship who made it back, that we realized the greatest battle was that of survival.

We marched to the beat of drums and we fought our war and we survived. But more important, we grew up and became men.



JIM ELLISON

Ellison joins staff

Joining The Chart staff this semester this semester as special editorial page columnist is Jim Ellison, a 23 year veteran of the U.S. Marines who has returned to college to pursue interests in writing. Ellison dropped out of high school in the tenth grade, served with the Marines over all the South Pacific and in Southeast Asia, with three tours of duty to Vietnam in addition to service in the Korean War. He was stationed at various times on

virtually every island in the Philippines, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. A native of Lubbock, Tex., Ellison has lived in Joplin eight years since leaving the Marines. He is married and has two sons, ages 10 and 11. His column for The Chart will be called "Tales from the Recent Past" and will basically deal with one man's viewpoint of America in this, the bicentennial year.

Drunken drivers kill someone every 20 minutes

The next time you're walking along a busy street, pause for a few minutes and observe the traffic. It doesn't take long for 50 vehicles to pass. Then shudder a little with the realization that on the average at least one of the 50 drivers of those vehicles is drunk. Not tipsy. Not "feeling good." But blind deadly drunk.

By the time you finish reading this, that drunk will have killed somebody in this country—either himself, another drunk or a completely innocent man, woman, or child. In 20 minutes he will kill again. And on the average of every 20 minutes for the rest of the day he

will kill someone. It will be a staggering total of thousands of victims.

The people have shown a remarkable tolerance toward the drinking driver in this country, but there is a ripple of indignation developing across the land. People are finally being shocked into the realization that drinking and driving is no more socially acceptable than crime in the streets.

We tolerate nearly 30,000 needless alcohol-related deaths on our roads every year. Research shows that problems drinkers, who are alcoholics, are involved in nearly 20,000 of these deaths. The

remaining alcohol-related fatalities, still a staggering figure of about 10,000, involve so-called social drinkers.

The social drinker is a different breed of course. Individually, he doesn't drive nearly so often under the influence of alcohol as does the problem drinker. But, in total, it appears that the social drinker is responsible for killing just as many innocent people as the alcoholic.

What can you do about the drinking driver? You can perhaps best go after the problem drinker by getting behind those measures which will legislate this sick man off the road and rehabilitate him. Odds

are you'll soon get a chance to lend such support in your area, as there are many indications that the big, legal, educational, and compulsory-treatment guns are taking aim at those among the six-million-plus alcoholics who drive.

It is not a matter of whether a person should or shouldn't drive. A person should not drink and then drive. If he does, he is infringing on the rights, safety, and well-being of others. It is up to the young drivers to get behind measures that will protect all of us from needless harm.—(From The Southwest Standard, Southwest Missouri State University newspaper.)

Rape!

Most myths difficult to dispell about major crime in U.S.

By THE EDITORS

Early one autumn evening a young woman hurried home to her urban apartment, eager to call her boyfriend. While she talked with him on the kitchen telephone, a prowler silently pried open the unlatched window in her bedroom. When she finished her call and walked into the darkened living room, her husky assailant grabbed her by the throat, threw her to the floor, and, twisting her arm behind her with one hand, brandished a knife with the other. He threatened to stab her if she resisted him. After brutally raping his terrified victim, he leaped out the window by which he had entered.

On a rainy afternoon in Los Angeles, a teenager braked her car at a stoplight and a man knocked on her window asking for help. His car had run out of gas, he explained, pointing to a Chevrolet across the street. Could she drive him to the nearest gas station? She hesitated, telling him she didn't give rides to strangers. He asked if she would make an exception considering the terrible weather, and she reluctantly agreed. Within a few blocks, the stranger pulled a knife on his well-intentioned chauffeur and forced her to pull into a deserted alley. He ordered her to remove her clothes. Studying him closely, she

slowly began unbuttoning her blouse, as she begged him to reconsider. Yelling obscenities, he demanded she be quiet and then shredded her clothes with his knife. She submitted to the rapist's assault.

A THIRD YOUNG WOMAN, 22, went to bed early one summer evening in her apartment on the second floor of a frame house. She left the window open. It was unscreened. She awoke during the night to find a masked man standing at the foot of her bed. He leaped on her, forcing his fist into her mouth to stifle her screams. He raped her.

The first scene was from a CBS television movie, "Cry Rape," the screenplay of which was based on a documented case.

The second scene was haltingly described by the Los Angeles victim herself.

The third scene happened in Joplin two summers ago.

The next scene may be a personal one in which the female reader may be the victim unless she learns how to protect herself from a shockingly rising menace.



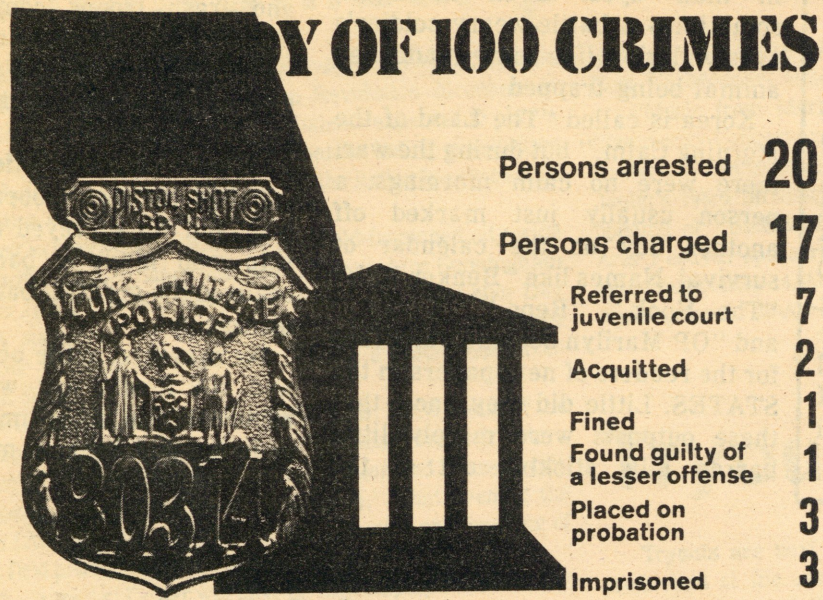
A REPORTED RAPE OCCURS every seven minutes in the United States. An even more horrifying statistic is the FBI estimate that for every victim who contacts the police, nine other cases go unreported. Rape is the fastest rising crime in the nation, and as a result rape "hot lines" (telephone volunteers providing emergency guidance for victims) are being established throughout many communities. In Joplin Crisis Intervention provides such service. Sympathetic volunteers help victims cope with the violent invasion of their bodies, but a few well-meaning voices cannot erase the self-righteous mental and emotional torture inflicted by the rest of society.

The most harmful Myth about rape is that it doesn't exist. There are those who say no woman can be raped. TV interviews with men and women in the street in various large cities have shown the consensus to be that women choose to call sexual intercourse rape only when they don't enjoy it. One man thought that if "a woman can just relax. . . she most likely will have a good time."

One woman in front of a TV camera said that "women invite rape just by the way they walk." Another middle-aged matron classifies all rape victims as "the loose young things who wear see-through and braless looks." One young man thought that rape is "the way shy women get what they want without having to go after it."

While most view the rapist as the victim of provocation, the Federal Commission on Crimes and Violence disclosed that only four percent of reported rapes involved any precipitative

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Annie Baxter more than a Joplin street name

Except for a street in west Joplin which bears her name, probably few persons remember Annie Baxter. Yet 85 years ago she made national history as the first woman ever elected to public office in the United States. And that was before women had the right to vote.

In 1890 the men of Jasper County elected Annie Baxter to the office of County Clerk. A dispute followed her election, and the case was fought all the way to the Supreme Court of Missouri where a decision was handed down in her favor. She served only one term, but she continued in government moving from 1908 to 1916 as registrar of lands. Later she became personal secretary to the Dean of the School of Fine Arts at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

SHE WAS BORN ANNIE WHITE in the state of Pennsylvania to Mr. and Mrs. John B. White who moved to Carthage in 1876. Her father operated a furniture factory and wood

working shop there. Her father graduated from Carthage High School in 1882 and was the first member of the class of six girls and one boy called to receive her diploma.

After graduation Annie went to work as a clerk in the county clerk's office, also working at various times in the recorder's and collector's offices.

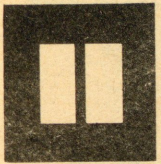
However, her public service career really began with her election to the office of County Clerk. A suit was filed contesting her election on the grounds that only qualified voters could hold office. The case was tried in Circuit Court, and she won. Later it was carried to the State Supreme Court, and she won again. (Prior to her election she had been married to Charles W. Baxter).

SHE WAS AN EXCELLENT CLERK, according to all reports. The Carthage newspaper editorialized that her "administration...has been without a parallel. In the state depart-

ment in Jefferson City her official reports are exhibited as models and there the state officers take delight in commending her as the best county clerk in the state..."

Annie became the subject of controversy again, however, when the county court approved her appointment of her husband as chief deputy county clerk. His position and salary, \$125 per month, were considered outlandish and continued to be the basis of complaints throughout her years in office. As a result of her office holding, a bill was passed in the Missouri legislature requiring that all office holders in the state be qualified voters in the county in which they live.

As county clerk she brought a great deal of fame to Jasper County, but except for the street in Joplin bearing her name, no other monument exists in the county which elected the first woman to public office.



...but steps can be taken

(continued from page 6)

behaviour by the women. As to the ambiguous question of moral behavior, a Washington D.C. study judged 82 per cent of the victims to have "good reputations."

ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY of victims are young adults, a significant number of middle-aged and elderly women are assaulted. Police fear that many rapes go unreported by older women because of their shame and embarrassment in revealing what happened. However, it's the general insensitivity and skepticism displayed by the police in callous investigations that prevent many women from seeking their help. The Boston Women's Collective advises rape victims to be prepared to "feel as if they're being raped all over again" when they contact police.

Officers defend their relentless and often humiliating methods of investigation. Because there are usually only two witnesses, the rapist and his victim, the police judge an allegation simply by deciding who is the more believable of the two. One officer confesses that "if we could we would want the victim to account for every second... then we size her up to decide if she's a credible person, taking into account her demeanor, the way she dresses and talks, and what her prior history is (i.e. if she's a virgin or 'has been around'—for many law enforcement officials there hardly seems to be a middle ground)."

A woman lawyer sardonically explained her viewpoint of police: "Nobody really believes in rape anymore. To get the cops interested, the victim has to be a twelve year old Irish Catholic girl who was wearing her communion dress on the way to Mass when it happened... If you're a young woman in short skirt or jeans, you asked for it." (Many women's organizations are currently lobbying for policewomen to handle all rape case interrogations. However, most police departments claim they don't have enough women on the force or finances for hiring more, to comply. One new concept of a female task force employed in a limited para-professional capacity is still untried.)

EVEN MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS are often guilty of further victimizing the victim. After a woman has been assaulted by one man, she's required to submit to an internal examination by another except for the few instances where the gynecologist happens to be female. One RN revealed that crude remarks and insinuations regarding the victim are sometimes made within hearing distance of the woman. If the examination does not disclose traces of sperm, and the victim shows no other sign of physical abuse, her case is already jeopardized.

After a woman survives these demands, she has then to face her most exacting, and sometimes devastating, test. As soon as she walked into the courtroom, the defense attorney and legal procedures conspire to put her, not the rapist, on trial. Because the law categorizes lack of consent as the only concrete difference between rape and normal intercourse, defense lawyers built their cases around implied consent. A prominent trial attorney detailed tried and proven strategy to achieve the courtroom illusion of a victim's consent:

"Many people believe that rape can't exist so we play to that myth and build around the alleged an aura of respectability. We imply he's simply an average red-blooded male who succumbed to his overpowering sexual urge when faced with provocation... We investigate whether or not the victim is a divorcee or non-virgin so that the jury will make negative value judgments about her moral character."

While the victim's moral and sexual histories are being stripped bare before a courtroom of strangers, the defendant's background—including previous rape convictions—is not allowed as admissible evidence in most states. The trial attorney quoted previously agrees that courtroom procedures and legal loopholes are "unfair, but our system is built on unfairness and it's up to me to exploit every possibility that will help my client."

IN 1971 ONLY ON-THIRD of reported rape cases went to trial in the United States. Of that number fewer than 10 per cent of the defendants were convicted, and some of those were actually charged with assault rather than rape because the former can be more successfully prosecuted. Meanwhile countless rapists are roaming communities—small and large, urban and suburban—stalking new victims. In an Oakland, California, rape trial held last October the judge, visibly shaken by the acquittal of an ex-convict, turned to the jury of eight women and four men saying, "You people have set free a rapist, a very dangerous rapist. I hope this type of offense never happens to you or your relatives."

Until the police, courts, and people in general learn to

protect women from the possibilities of rape, women will have to learn to protect themselves.

"Protection Guidelines" have been advocated by various groups. From these some general rules can be extracted.

First, women should know who their enemy is. Very few rapists have been diagnosed as mentally unbalanced; rather their sexual personalities are quite normal except for one all-important factor—a great tendency to express violence and rage. Rape is an act of violence which degrades victims. Although couched in sexual terms, it is the antithesis of love. Rather, it is expressed hatred and resentment of women and can result in the most tragic circumstances.

THE EMOTIONAL PREPAREDNESS and physical ability—and willingness—of a woman to defend herself can, literally, mean the difference between life and death. Apart from lesser size and strength, a woman's greatest handicap in defending herself is the fear of hurting someone else. But women should not be afraid to strike out against someone else when they are fighting for themselves.

A potential rape victim has the best chance to escape if she surprises her assailant by acting quickly and aggressively before he does. She can scream—wildly—a bloodcurdling war cry may momentarily paralyze him—kick, hit, scratch, gouge, always directing her attack to his vulnerable areas such as the groin, eyes, stomach, shins, ribs, etc. Her handbag is often a supporting arsenal with such "weapons" as hairpins or nail files. The point is to temporarily incapacitate the attacker. Any ill-conceived fight to the finish will usually end with the woman as the loser.

Rape becomes known as least punished crime

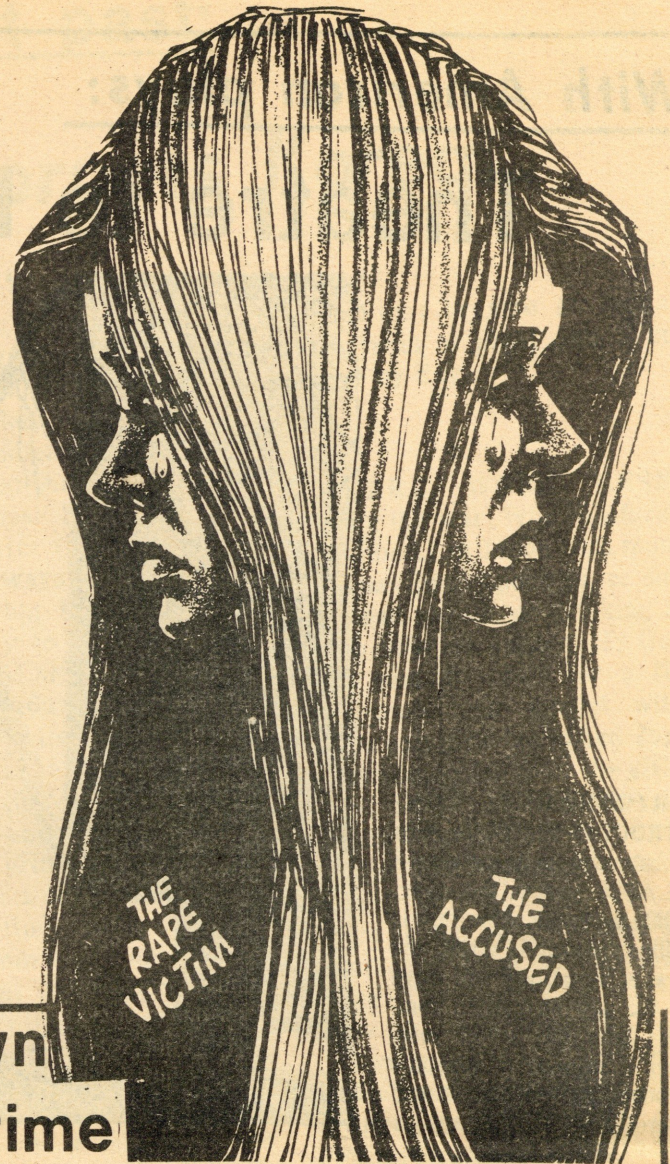
Of all the violent crimes that scar city life today, rape is the most squalid and least tractable. The pain and humiliation of reciting details mean that many victims do not even report the offense. State laws, once rigged to leave men virtually defenseless against a lying or vengeful woman, now often make the victim's testimony alone insufficient for conviction—and the very nature of the offense means that there are rarely corroborating witnesses. But worst of all, a woman confronted with a rapist faces a harrowing dilemma: to resist, and thus risk the possibility of serious injury or even death, or to submit docilely, and thus lead skeptical lawmen and juries to assume that she may have consented.

The special strains, legal and personal, involved with rape cases were brought home with particular force in a 1972 trial in Washington, D.C. A teen-aged black boy allegedly had attacked two white George Washington University coeds, raping one and forcing the other to commit sodomy. The identity of the youth was not in question, nor was the testimony of the two girls that physical contact had taken place. What was at issue was the question whether the girls had resisted "sufficiently" to make the rape charge stick. The all-black jury of eight women and four men decided they had not, and set the defendant free—whereupon the judge announced that the

Every circumstance differs, and what works for one woman may only antagonize another's attacker. The only universal guideline is to try to take control of the situation, thereby surprising the rapist and putting him at a disadvantage. He expects fear, weakness and panic. Instead demonstrate strength (whether in fight, flight, or verbal encounter), self-control and coolness. Use your wits, women.

And meanwhile, women should use those same wits to prevent the threat from occurring in the first place, if at all possible. Doors and windows should be locked. A peephole and a chain should be installed in outside doors. Strangers should never be admitted. If a salesman is legitimate, he can wait outside while the woman calls his office and confirms his credentials. When returning to her car, a woman should always check the backseat, even if she has locked the doors.

WOMEN SHOULD AVOID DESERTED, dark areas—large parking complexes are a favorite haunt of rapists. Women should never hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers. If she has car trouble in an out-of-the-way place, a woman should lift up the hood, then go back inside the car until someone she can trust stops to help. Also, she should be ready to use the unleashed power of a blaring horn. And she should always have two dimes for an emergency call.



young man had already made a confession at the time of his arrest that was, however, legally inadmissible during the trial.

Although the accused youth had cornered one of the coeds alone in a women's lavatory, the determining factor in the jury's mind was apparently that the victim had emerged voluntarily from a lavatory stall knowing that the youth was standing there. "No lady," one juror said, "would open the door to a booth with the expectation of violence. Similarly, a university guard who came upon the second coed just before her alleged rape in the university auditorium testified that she was "sniffing" rather than offering strenuous vocal or physical resistance. He assumed that the couple was having intercourse more or less voluntarily, the guard, said, and the jury believed him rather than the girl who said she had screamed for help when he appeared.

After the verdict, one of the girls said she felt as though she had been the one on trial, not the defendant. This is a common view among rape victims, and under present laws in many states, rape is the only crime in which the attitude of the victim seems to determine the nature of the offense. Rape is today the least punished of all American crimes of violence.

A police documentary on rape prevention cautions women to remember the byword "SAFE":

- 1) Make self Secure.
- 2) Avoid danger.
- 3) Flee from it.
- 4) Engage effectively.

The film's announcer concludes with the warning that the key to survival is one's state of mind: "Be determined to survive."

A woman who feels vulnerable can take self-defense classes. She'll learn coordination and self reliance as well as how to combat danger on her own terms.

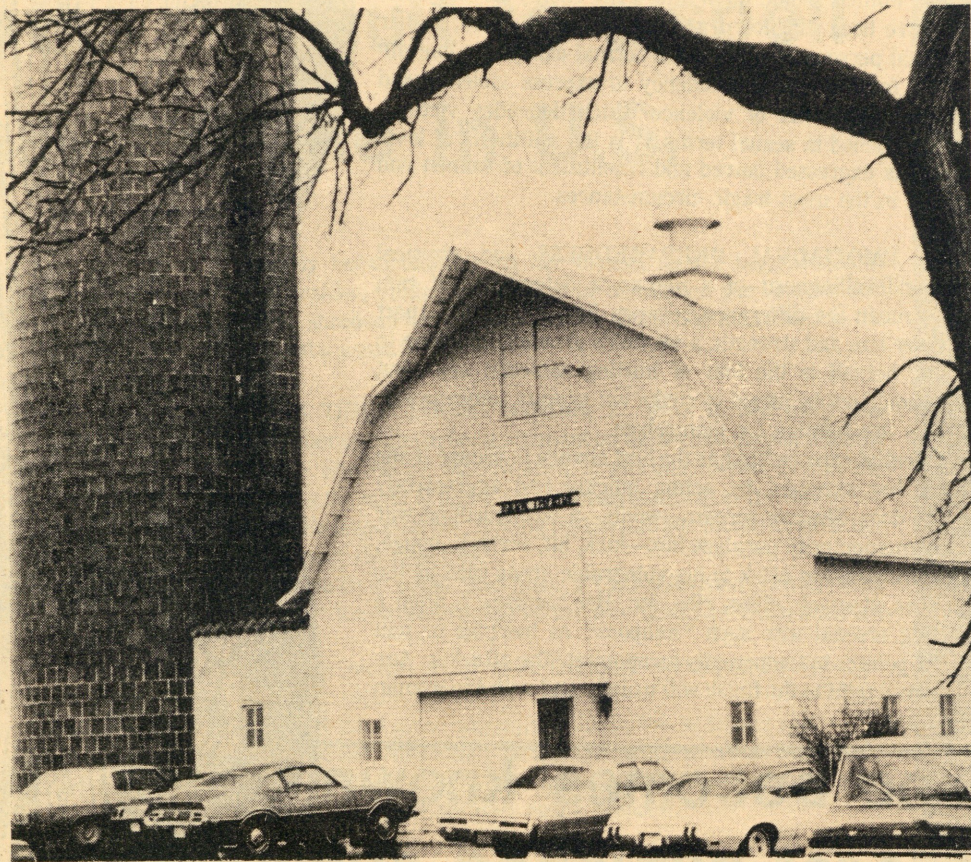
One of the most tragic commentaries on rape is the terror it instills—a terror that, as one karate expert puts it, "forces women to be prisoners of their own bodies."

A rape victim shows her haunting fear a year after being raped: "I always felt like a very free person. I used to love to get up at dawn and when the air was fresh and it was very quiet... I enjoyed walking and watching the sun come up. But I can't do that anymore. I'm afraid."

We are all afraid, until we learn to defend our bodies and our lives. We owe that to the people we love and those who love us—and most of, women owe that to their own sense of dignity and self-respect.

With American plays:

Theatre to launch final season in Barn



ORIGINALLY CON-STRUCTED IN 1927, the Barn Theatre will see its last season of MSSC drama this year. While the future of the Barn is still somewhat in doubt, the drama department will move to the new auditorium complex later this school year, and regular season's productions will be staged there.

The MSSC Theatre launches its 1975-76 season tickets campaign Monday for a series of plays by distinguished American playwrights. Brochures have been mailed to area residents announcing the season, and campus personnel have received brochures in meeting this week. MSSC students are admitted to all plays at the Barn Theatre free of charge, on presentation of their student identification cards, when advance reservations have been made.

The season opens with one of America's most eminent playwrights Arthur Miller, represented by his drama "All My Sons," on October 6 through October 11. The play of love and violence is set in an American background during World War II. Here a dream is shattered by a block of social responsibility.

For the Christmas season, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse's warm American classic comedy, "Life With Father," makes its bow. This is the successful comedy which enjoyed a record breaking run on Broadway in 1939. The play is set in the 1880s in New York City and is based upon Clarence Day's famous and nostalgic autobiographical novel.

Spring brings the famous American collaborating team of George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart with one of their funniest comedies, "George Washington Slept Here." For the final production of the year and as its contribution to the Second Joplin Arts Festival highlighting and celebrating the American Bicentennial in Joplin, the MSSC Theatre will offer an original adaptation of the powerful American novel of the 1920s, "Giants in the Earth," by E.O. Rølvaag. Here the American pioneer is depicted in his courageous struggle against the physical elements and the virgin prairie land. The theatre has received special authorization from the two living children of Rølvaag to adapt this famous classic for the stage of the Barn Theatre.

"Giants in the Earth" will be the last regularly scheduled production for the Barn Theatre which opened its doors with an original production and nine years later will close with an original production.

A season ticket purchased for the Barn Theatre offerings still represents a bargain—four admissions for \$5.20 and the advantages of a season ticket represents a \$2 savings over general admission for each play, an opportunity to permanently reserve the same seat on the same night for each production, and an opportunity to bring a guest to the theatre. Any combination of four admissions may be used.

Season tickets may be purchased by sending a check, \$5.20, for each membership made payable to the MSSC Theatre Along with a self-addressed stamped envelope. The request should be mailed to the MSSC Barn Theatre, Newman Road, MSSC Campus, Joplin, Mo. 64801, or may be purchased at the Theatre.

Bicentennial plans underway

A full range of activities for the Bicentennial year has been scheduled already by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Joplin, with college students expected to play a large part in many of the activities. A partial listing of activities scheduled so far has been released, but the listing is only partial with other activities to be scheduled.

Next in the calendar of events is an old-fashioned city-wide picnic with a square dance jamboree scheduled for Cunningham Park on Labor Day, Monday, September 1. The free Labor Day fete is sponsored by the Women's Division of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce and will include a watermelon concession stand.

IN OCTOBER MRS. CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, wife of the governor, is scheduled to speak on Thursday, October 2 to a Women's Club Luncheon on "The Restoration and Preservation of Missouri's Historic Executive Mansion." That evening the Joplin Little Theater Angel Guild will sponsor a gala opening of JLT's first production of the season, the musical "Gypsy."

The Spiva Art Center will have its first display of the season, "The First Musicians," from October 5-26. Indian art and artifacts from our land will be shown and there will be a festival of authentic Indian dances and foods.

The Oakland Ballet of California will present a performance at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, October 5, at Parkwood Auditorium, under sponsorship of the Dorothea B. Hoover Historical Museum Guild. Robert Merrill, leading Metropolitan Opera baritone, will appear in the first of the Joplin Community Concerts at Parkwood at 8 p.m. Tuesday, October 14.

From November 2-30, the Spiva Art Center will have "Patchwork Potpourri," a display of historical quilts from Nebraska collections. The Bicentennial Arts and Crafts Festival will be at Northpark Mall November 7-9. And Fred Waring and the Young Pennsylvanians will appear at Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. Thursday, November 20.

IN DECEMBER ART FROM THE GEORGE A. SPIVA private collection will be on display at the Spiva Art Center under the theme "An American Family Collects." That will be December 2-9. A faculty and student bicentennial art exhibit takes over in the Spiva Art Center January 4-25, and the Joplin Little Theater will be performing Neil Simon's comedy, "The Prisoner of Second Avenue" during the month.

February opens with "A Bicentennial Bonanza," exposition of art from Joplin R-VIII Elementary Schools at the Spiva Art Center, February 1-10. Christopher Parkening, classical guitarist, appears in another Community Concert, on the evening of February 12, and secondary school artists take over at the Spiva Art Center, February 15-25. From February 29 to

March 21 the Spiva exhibit will be "Richard Logston Down East," a Missouri artist looks at New England.

"Music from Marlboro Chamber Ensemble" is the third Community Concert on the evening of March 3; the "Historical Hysterical Revue of 1976" is scheduled for March 12-13; and Joplin's 103rd birthday will be celebrated March 23 with the opening of "Bicentennial Bumbershoot," a city-wide Spring Arts Festival sponsored by the Joplin Council for the Arts, extending to May 14. At the end of March and extending through April (March 28-April 25) the Spiva Art Center features

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Tryouts next week for first play

Tryouts are next Thursday for the Barn Theatre's first production of the season, "All My Sons" by Arthur Miller. Tryout times are 2:30-4:30 p.m. at the Theatre, according to Duane L. Hunt, director.

Scripts are available in the reference room of the library until Thursday for pre-tryout readings. Six men and four women are need for the cast. Hunt notes that pre-tryout reading is not required "but would give anyone some prior knowledge of the characters and situations before trying out. Anyone who would like to try being someone else in the 1940s, physically and mentally, and emotionally, should come to the Barn Theatre for the tryouts next Thursday."

Reading tryouts are open to all MSSC students in good academic standing.

Set in the 1940s war era, "All My Sons" is a taut drama

dealing honestly and objectively with social and business practices in the period. The ultra-realistic play explodes one man's "great American dream" when his own greed causes the death of one of his children.

Called "a great, moving drama of social consciousness," when it was first produced, the play captures the pulse of the American heartbeat during the historical final phases of World War II.

According to Hunt, in the aftermath of Korea and South Vietnam, the drama is even more relevant than ever. "It packs a terrific wallop in today's world," he said.

"All My Sons" was American playwright Arthur Miller's first successful Broadway play. It opened in 1947, directed by Elia Kazan and starred Karl Malden, Arthur Kennedy, and the late Ed Begley.

'Life With Father' tryouts announced

Tryouts for the classic American comedy "Life With Father" by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay will be held Wednesday, September 24, from 2-4 p.m. at the Barn Theatre. Later tryouts will be scheduled if needed. Should a student wish to try out who can't make it at that regularly scheduled time because of previous commitments, he may see the director, Milton Brietzke, to arrange another time.

Though the play is not scheduled for performance until December 1-6, and will not go into rehearsal until several weeks after tryouts, early casting is needed because of heavy costume demands.

The show is described as "a warm, very funny family play" by the director, and its success will depend largely upon the achievement of a high style reflecting the Victorian era of the 1880s. The play is set in New York City and is based upon the autobiographical novel, "Life With Father" by Clarence Day.

The play calls for a cast of eight males and eight females. Scripts are available in the reserve room of the library for anyone interested in reading the play prior to tryouts. The director stresses that previous experience is not necessary and that the MSSC Theatre, in keeping with its tradition, always welcomes new faces.

Book review:

Ali called black Kissinger

THE FIGHT. By Norman Mailer (239 pages; Little, Brown, \$7.95).

Are you ready for the appearance of Muhammad Ali as the "Black Kissinger" in international affairs? Scoff not. Norman Mailer's prolonged study of the great heavyweight boxer discovers that deep inside the sometimes clown is a very serious man with a mission:

"I know that beating George Foreman and conquering the world with my fists does not bring freedom to my people. I am well aware that I must go beyond this and prepare myself for more. I know that I enter a new arena."

Ali said that in Zaire after winning again the heavyweight title (one he never had lost) in a multi-million dollar "rumble in the jungle" against Foreman. Next, lest anyone doubt his claim, he will take on Joe Frazier this fall in another multi-million dollar "thrilla in Manila." In between he scored an easy victory over the European champion, Joe Bugner, in Kuala Lumpur.

That "rumble" and "thrilla" stuff comes out of Ali's merry genius at playing the clown to build up big gates. But those fights, staged in Third World Capitals, are winning the hearts and minds of Third World peoples. Yet, Mailer reports in "The Fight," Ali said of Zaire: "I'd rather have done it in Madison Square Garden because that's where the real non-believers are."

MAILER IS LESS THAN CLEAR about what he expects in Ali's future. Nevertheless he has written a profound study of the Champion who may become the Leader. The book ostensibly is about No 'min (Ali's pronunciation) reporting on events and characters in the two training camps, then at the Zaire stadium and finally an aftermath. Mingled with these are a multitude of

observations and contemplations that make "The Fight" unlike any other fond appreciation of a sports event.

The three chapters on the fight itself (as if three acts of a drama) are a superb study of Brawn versus Brain. Earlier he had shown Foreman training himself to destroy Ali by overwhelming brute force, and Ali training himself to ride out Foreman's powerful blows.

Now Mailer shows us how Ali used the ropes "to absorb the bludgeoning. 'Standing on one's feet, it is painful to absorb a heavy body punch even when blocked with one's arms....' Leaning on the ropes, however, Ali can pass it along; the ropes will receive the strain." and Ali will taunt his foe with "When you gonna hit me?"

Mailer describes the fifth round as "the greatest in boxing history." That was when Foreman finally connected with a skull-shattering blow and asked: "How's that?" But Ali found the ropes again and "gloves to his head, elbows to his ribs, stood swayed and was rattled and banged and shaken like a grasshopper at the top of a reed when the wind whips, and the ropes shook and swung like sheets in a storm, and Foreman would lunge with his right at Ali's chin and Ali would go flying back out of reach by a half inch. . . with all the calm of a man swinging in the rigging."

IN THE END FOREMAN DEFEATED himself, wore himself out, lost the essence "of absolute rage. . . and Ali finally came off the ropes and in the last 30 seconds of the round, threw his own punches, 20 at least," then caught Foreman by the neck like a big brother chastising an enormous and stupid kid brother and looked out to some in the audience... (and) stuck out one long white-coated tongue."

Foreman came back in the sixth looking dangerous again. "He lowered his head and charged across the ring. He was a total demonstration of the power of one idea even when the idea no longer works." But now Ali was watching him "the way a bullfighter lines up a bull before going in over the horns for the kill." And then at the kill Foreman "went over like a 6-foot, 60-year-old butler who has just heard tragic news, yes, fell over all of a long collapsing two seconds down came the Champion in sections."

That was the story Mailer was commissioned to write in the journalism-as-narrative at which he excels. But Mailer as journalist looks far beyond and back and under an immediate event. For instance:

TRYING TO UNDERSTAND the people of Zaire he immerses himself in a book on Bantu philosophy and suggests that American blacks perhaps absorbed this different view of life forces and that there may be irreconcilable differences in black and white although, of course, permitting individual genial relationships among individuals.

He is tempted to suggest that this fight was a revolution in boxing. "In chess no concept had once been more firmly established than control of the center—and for much the same reason as boxing—it gave mobility for attack to the left or to the right. Later, a revolution came to chess, and new masters argued that if one occupied the center too early, weaknesses were created as well as strengths.Of course with such a strategy you had to be resourceful in a cramped space. Tactical brilliance was essential at every step." And Ali had been brilliant.

But themes of "The Fight" could go on and on. Let it be said merely that Norman Mailer, though sometimes seized with flights of romantic fancy, has written another masterpiece of contemplative reportage.



Norman Mailer

Keaton opens Spiva film series

A Buster Keaton silent comedy hit, "Steamboat Bill, Jr.," and an animated short subject by Len Tye, "Trade Tatoo," will open the 14th annual season of international film classics, sponsored by the Spiva Art Center, on Tuesday, October 7.

The series is co-sponsored by the Missouri State Council on the Arts which has approved a request for assistance in the financing of the series. Local sponsor, the Spiva Art Center film society, is a non-profit cultural organization whose purpose is to exhibit and stimulate a critical appreciation of motion pictures which are considered classics in their category.

THE ARTS COUNCIL WILL PROVIDE \$245 toward the cost of film rentals only which will total \$496.50 for the eight program series. An estimated total of \$346.50 must be raised locally through season memberships and admissions to single programs. This amount will allow for the cost of shipping, insurance, and materials, in addition to the remainder of the film rental expenditures. All work contributions to the operation of the film are voluntary.

Financial assistance by the Missouri State Council on the Arts in the past has made it possible for the local film society to offer the highest quality programs without having to increase membership fees. If any profits are made they are used to help finance additional film programs.

The film series is open to the entire college and community, with membership in the film society being available at a cost of

\$4 for adults and \$3 for all students. Admission to individual film programs is \$1 per person. The films are shown on selected Tuesday evenings at 7:30 in the Spiva Arts Gallery on the Missouri Southern campus.

In addition to the Buster Keaton film which opens the series, other movies to be shown include:

The 1932 German classic "Kuhle Wampe," directed by Slatan Dudow, to be shown October 21 along with the experimental short, "Ghosts Before Breakfast."

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S EARLY SUSPENSE thriller, "Sabotage," starring Oscar Homolka, to be shown January 27. Also showing will be the 1905 primitive short, "Rescued by Rover," directed by Cecil Hepworth.

G.W. Pabst's silent film, "The Love of Jeanne Ney," scheduled for February 10.

Roberto Rossellini's, "General Della Rovere," a 1960 Italian film starring the late Vittorio de Sica, to be shown February 24. The film was named "Best Film" at the Venice Film Festival and won multiple awards at the San Francisco Film Festival.

The 1936 vintage science fiction film "Things to Come," adapted from H.G. Wells' novel and starring Raymond Masey, Ralph Richardson, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, to be shown March 23.

And Alexander Dovzhenko's 1930 Russian masterpiece "Earth" and Jean Renoir's version of the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale "The Little Match Girl" to be shown April 6.

Season tickets may be purchased in the Spiva Art Gallery.

'McCabe' to show

"McCabe and Mrs. Miller" will kick off the 1975-76 film series sponsored by the College Union Board. To be shown Wednesday, September 3, in the College Union Ballroom with an admission price of 25 cents, the film was directed by Robert Altman, director of the current success "Nashville" and of such other film hits as "M.A.S.H." and "Brewster McCloud."

The film stars Julie Christie and Warren Beatty, and features the ballads of Leonard Cohen.

It's called a "compelling, authentic portrait of the 1902 zinc mining town Presbyterian Church (named for the tallest building in town)." The muted ambiance of hazy smoky air, the bone-chilling blizzard, the haunting refrains of Cohen's music all help to recreate with startling accuracy the frontier myth of America's past, according to reviewers.

Many bicentennial activities scheduled

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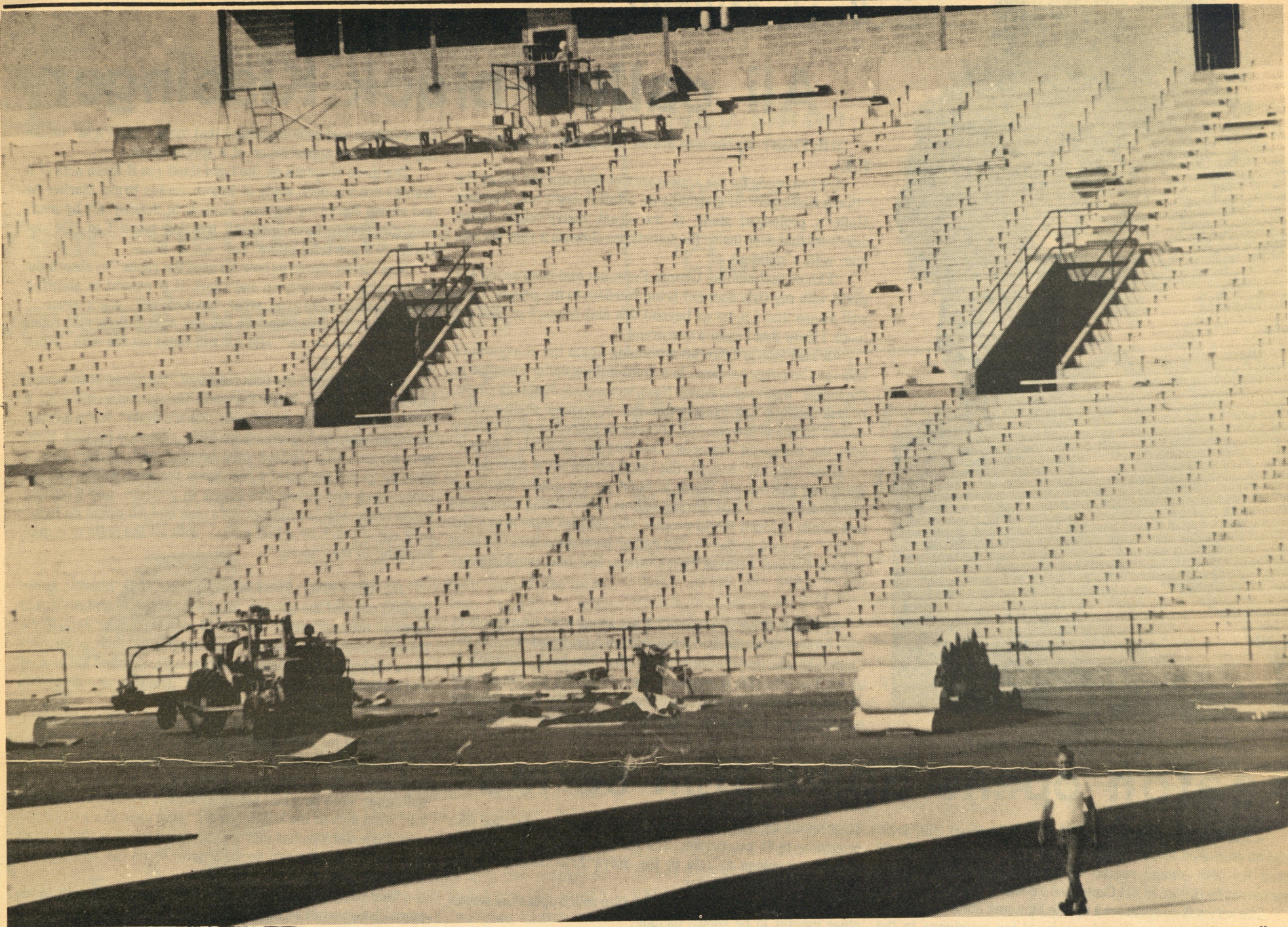
"Americana Festival," an exhibition of folk art with items from the Americana collection of New York's Chase Manhattan Bank. The Showme Celebration Company will perform "Johnny Appleseed" March 30-April 1 at Memorial Hall for Joplin school children. The Company is the MSSC's Children's Theatre group.

ALSO IN APRIL THE JOPLIN LITTLE Theater will be performing "Pursuit of Happiness." A religious folk art festival is planned for April 25 at St. May's Catholic Church, and on April 29 a combined choral and instrumental concert by Memorial,

Parkwood, Ozark Bible College, and MSSC students is planned at Memorial Hall.

May Day brings an old-fashioned May Day celebration with a parade, maypole dancing, and other city-wide events. May Day is May 1. "Godspell" will be the Joplin Little Theater's current offering, and the Joffrey II Ballet will present a Community Concert on May 14. On May 31 a Memorial Day Bicentennial Air Show is scheduled by the Joplin Chamber of Commerce.

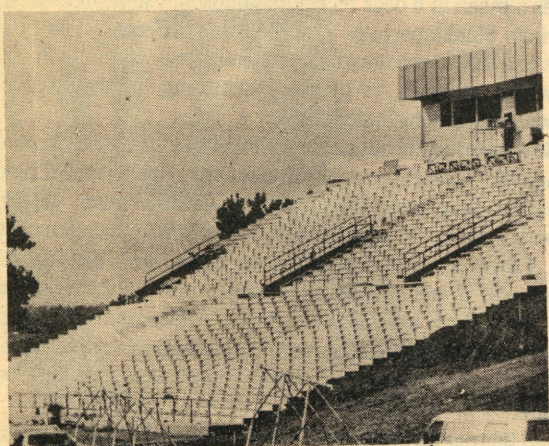
Other activities are being planned leading up to the nation's 200th birthday celebration on July 4. All in all, it promises to be a busy and exciting year.



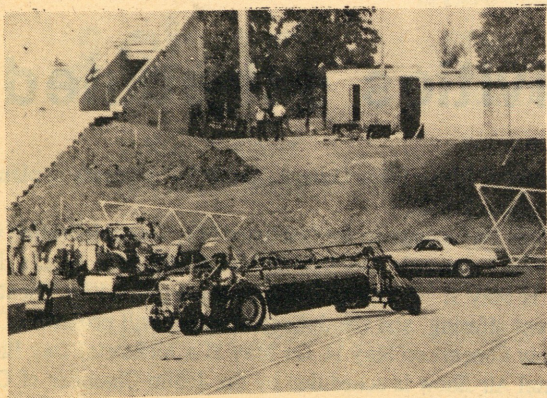
PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE with completion likely for the Lions' first home game, the new college stadium was a hub of activity as work went on in the stands, press box, and on the

field. First day's work of laying the Astroturf playing surface is being checked by one workman while the west stands continued to receive attention. The stadium, being built at a cost of one

million dollars, involves no tax funds as funds were from college monies and private donations.



INSTALLATION OF SEATS proceeded on schedule, while carpenters and other workmen put finishing touches on the long press box atop the west side stands of the new stadium.



NEXT ROLL OF ASTROTURF is moved into position for laying. Alternate yards of strips were laid by an eight-men crew from St. Louis. The college stadium is the first stadium in Missouri, outside the St. Louis and Kansas City professional facilities, to have an Astroturf surface.

Stadium nearly ready

The artificial turf has been laid, light standards are up, the scoreboard is nearly set, and all systems appear GO! for the football Lions of Missouri Southern to open their season as scheduled in their new million dollar stadium September 6.

There may be problems yet, but concession stands, rest rooms were completed two weeks ago; the press box needed interior work, and seats were being installed. Barring minor setbacks, inclement weather, and other delays, the stadium should be ready.

Installation of the Astro-turf playing surface began August 5 and was completed last mid-week. It makes Missouri Southern the first non-professional field in the state to have an artificial

turf. An asphaltic concrete surface was covered with a foam rubber surface before the actual turf was laid, and paint crews from St. Louis were to come in to place line markers and boundaries.

An eight-man crew headed by James V. Burns, superintendent of the project, did the installing, with Burns commenting that the new stadium is one of the better types of facilities of its type he has seen.

Sports Install, Inc., a subsidiary of the Monsanto Corporation of St. Louis, laid the surface. The company plans to install 26 artificial playing surfaces this year, including surfaces in Spain and Saudi Arabia as well as at the Hula Bowl.

Lions rarin' to go

The 1975 Missouri Southern football season offers an enthusiastic optimism for success.

With 38 returning lettermen including 15 seniors and improved depth at every position, Coach Jim Frazier guardedly predicts at least "a good season." The Lion strong suit this season is the many talented running backs and the returning seasoned lettermen. The 15-man senior class represents Frazier's first recruiting class. The 1972 NAIA Football Coach of the Year begins his fifth season at Missouri Southern, facing the first Lion 11 game season ever.

The last four football seasons at Southern have been both gratifying and frustrating for the Lions. On the plus side is a positive tradition established, including a NAIA Division II National Championship in 1972 and this year's unveiling of a new-synthetic-turfed football stadium. Lion football is established as a perennial national contender and is respected

as playing the finest in small college football.

On the negative side is the fact that injuries have plagued even greater fortunes for the Lions who, as do most small colleges, lack depth.

But for this season, this is the outlook.

ON OFFENSE, the Lions return starters at every position except left guard position. Sophomore John Zingrich (6-2, 225 lbs.) came out of spring ball as the number one contender to join returning lineman Jerry Adkison (6-5, 235) and Bill Ruble (6-5, 240) at tackles, Willie Williams (6-4, 240) at guard and senior Dennis Grandon (6-2, 240) at center. The tight end position offers excellent size and experience in senior Terry Joyce (6-6, 235) and juniors Jim Thompson (6-2, 185) and Ken Howard (6-4, 225). At the wide positions returning starters include the 1974 MSSC

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Derrick thinks squad 'best ever'

Harvey Derrick is the Lions' placekicker, yearns for a career in professional football, and thinks this season's edition of the Lion squad is the best ever. So what else is new? Nothing, unless you don't know Derrick. He may not fit your stereotype of the average college football player.

At 28 (he'll be 29 next month), Derrick's "the old man" of the squad. He's an army veteran, a former car salesman, policeman, nightclub owner, and professional musician. And he writes songs and poetry as a hobby.

Married and the father of a four-year-old son and a second son born last month Derrick is beginning his second year at Missouri Southern. He was manager of the used car division of a Ford agency in Oklahoma City when Coach Jim Frazier contacted him about playing the Lion brand of football.

"**BERNIE BUSKEN'S DAD** worked at the agency, and he knew I was trying to play pro football as a kicker. He asked me one day if I'd be interested in coming to Missouri Southern. He and Bernie (another member of the squad) told Frazier about me. Coach Frazier called me and asked me to come up to talk with him. We talked and he gave me two months to make a decision. I made it. I have no regrets. None whatsoever."

But there is a personal goal for Derrick this season, and that's to make a pro team. He figures it has to be this year or never.

"Age is against me, they tell me," he explains. "That's what the scouts say. But in my field, I don't think it would be that great a disadvantage."

He's had tryouts previously with the Washington Redskins and the Houston Oilers. When trying out for the Redskins, Derrick kicked ten successive field goals beginning at the 40 and winding up at the 55. Four straight were at 55 yards. He was successful on every kick and it impressed the Redskins' coaches. Washington decided not to sign Derrick, however, because it already had seven other placekickers under contract.

"**I HAD A REAL GOOD DAY** trying out for the Redskins," he said. "I thought I had it made, but boy was I wrong. That goes to show a person that anything can happen at anytime. I'm a firm believer now in that."

In trying out for the Oiler squad, Derrick had six kick attempts from only five yards back.

"They had the philosophy that if a kicker couldn't get the ball through the uprights quickly enough from five yards back then he couldn't make it as an effective kicker in pro ball. I made only two out of the six, and many of them hit the goal post but failed to go through. That kind of kicking is harder than it looks. Try it sometime."

This year, he figures, may not only be his last chance but also his best chance for a pro career.

"We have a good team, a good schedule, and we could go all the way. There are going to be a lot of pro scouts watching us, especially because of the running backs we have. So I'll have a good chance of showing what I can do."

If, for some reason or another, he doesn't make it this year, Derrick will remain at Missouri Southern, completing a degree in general studies with a plan for an alternate career in wildlife conservation. He's a natural athlete, fond of participating in and

watching all sports, and conservation of natural resources is a passion with him.

If necessary, he can always fall back on his previous jobs. He owned a nightclub in Oklahoma City, and the club still exists under its original name, the Derrick Club. At that club and at the Volkstube Restaurant in Oklahoma City, Derrick was the featured vocalist, accompanying himself on a guitar and singing popular and folk songs, "a sort of Jim Reeves type of repertoire," he explains. He still sings for church and special occasions and for groups. As for the quality of his singing, he says he's "never had any complaints."

THE 6'2", 200 lb. DERRICK is a native of Pawhuska, Okla. His father was an army career man, so Derrick has lived in many states. He was graduated from Edmond (Okla.) High

School and attended Central State University there on semester. Then he enlisted in the army and spent much of his three year hitch in Heidelberg, Germany, ending his service at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he played football for the army team.

"That year I really got interested in field goal kicking," said Derrick. "All during the year we never really needed to kick a field goal because everytime we got our hands on the ball we scored. In the last game of the season we were leading by 25 points and I decided to ask the coach if I could try a fielder. He said okay, what do we have to lose? I then went in and kicked a 45-yarder. It really was a thrill for me," said Derrick.

Pro players who were in the service and on the team told Derrick he should have a good future. After service he joined the Edmond police department.

Lions rarin' to go

(continued from page 10)

outstanding athlete of the year in Kerry Anders and senior starter Randy Brittan.

The Lions return two class running backs who are expected to break the 1000-yard barrier in 1975. Senior Robert Davis led the Lions in 1974 in rushing with 929 yards and 12 touchdowns. His running mate, senior Lydell Williams who rushed for 831 yards in 1974, has been Mr. Everything for the Lions. Both are considered pro prospects and welcome senior John Carter who will share the running chores. Skip Hale returns as the signal caller with assistance from sophomore Rusty Shelley.

DEFENSE HAS BEEN the backbone of Lion football tradition. The combination of returning lettermen and seasoned performers excite the Lion staff. The defensive unit will rely heavily on leadership from senior linebacker Randy Hocker (6-0, 195) and Ken Davis (6-3, 225) who will be joined by junior

Dean Collins (6-2, 225). Depth is much improved at linebacker tradition.

The front wall returns starters defensive and Mike Keith (6-3, 190) and defensive tackles Roger Green (6-4, 240) and Roy Jones (6-2, 235). Sophomore Kenric Conway (6-3, 190) came out of spring drills as the number one candidate at the remaining defensive end position.

Coach Tony Calwhite's secondary returns cornerbacks Tom Warren and Ken Frank with competition coming from converted running back Bill Hayles. The free safety position returns Tom Cox. There is competition between two running starters, Jim Strong and Chris Cawyer at the strong safety position.

The Kicking game is expected to be improved in 1975 mainly due to the transfer punter Terry Joyce. The Lions have not even averaged 34 yards a punt in the last two yards and Joyce averaged 43.8 yards in junior college. Harvey Derrick did an excellent job for the Lions last year handling the P.A.T.'s and field goals and is expected to do another good job in 1975.

11 game schedule awaits Lions

The 11-game schedule of the 1975 Lions' football squad promises plenty of thrills for home fans. Seven of the games are home affairs all tentatively scheduled for the million dollar college stadium. All home games are now scheduled as afternoon outings.

The season gets underway Saturday, September 6, against Emporia State College of Kansas. It's a home game scheduled for 2 p.m. And it's also Pee Wee Football Day.

On the following Saturday, September 13, the Lions travel to Fayette, Mo., for a game at 1:30 p.m. against Central Methodist College.

The following four Saturdays find the Southerners meeting home opponents, with the University of Missouri-Rolla providing the opposition on September 20; Ft. Hays State College of Kansas on September 27; Southwest Missouri State

University of Springfield on October 4; and Arkansas Tec of Russellville on October 11. All games are presently scheduled for 2 p.m. and the Ft. Hays game is Family day, while the Arkansas Tech game is Parents Day.

Then it's back on the road for two games. On October 18 it's in Jefferson City against Lincoln University; and on October 25, it's against Kansas State of Pittsburg on the Gorillas' home field.

Homecoming on November 1 bring the Lions back to Joplin to meet Washburn University of Wichita in a 2 p.m. match, then it's off to St. Joseph for a November 8 meeting against Missouri Western State College.

The Lions close out regular season play on November 15 against Doane College of Crete, Nebraska. Again it's 2 p.m. starting time.



Slowly, but . . .

Women's sports begin to thrive

By PAM HANKINS

Slowly, but getting there....Missouri Southern State College, like most other educational institutions across the country, now offers women's sports programs, athletic scholarships, a more efficient budget, and more community involvement—and all because of a piece of legislation called Title IX.

For a long time, the participation of women in sports, enshrouded with all its economic, social, and political inequalities, has been building and expanding, something like a balloon inflated to the point of its bursting. And now at Missouri Southern that so-called expanding "balloon" on women in sports has indeed exploded, dispersing all over its young, sprawling campus fall-out particles of competitiveness, fitness (both mental and physical), enjoyment and freedom and also dispelling the many physical and social myths which previously had legally immuned and socially ostracized women's participation in sports.

In our youthful and athletically oriented society, the institution of sports has long been regarded as the perfect solidification of American ideals. It is the symbol of free and open competition, discipline, hard work, and good character. In essence, sports in America is an institution that reinforces traditional values and perspectives in American life in perhaps an otherwise brittle and flabby culture. Theoretically, then, being physically aggressive and dynamic is being "American." It is as American as a piece of mom's apple pie and a house with a white picket fence.

HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT THIS FEELING of "American" spirit of inductive reasoning, on open mind on the concept of "equality" or even a direct slap on the hand from the women's liberation movement which finally brought federally-funded athletic programs for women in educational institutions all over the country and to Missouri Southern. The evolution of women's sports in such institutions is pure and simple; it is Title IX.

Title IX pricked the swelling frustrations of athletic-minded girls and women in educational institutions widespread. Like all other institutions in this society, the institution of sports has its prejudices. And there may certainly be worse (more seriously social) forms of prejudice in the United States today, but there is probably no greater example of discrimination than that which is aimed against women and girls in competitive sports.

So the U.S. Education Amendment of 1972 included an adjunct labeled Title IX which forbids sex discrimination in any institution using federal funds—which includes the majority of educational institutions in the United States. Unlike many acts of legislation, Title IX has proved instrumental in enforcing the concept of "equality," in terms of economics, at least. It has been relatively successful in its goal of lowering the hurdles of inequality in women sports not because the women are physically inept, but rather because the height and furlong of the political and social hurdles were often absurd in their intent and unrealistic.

As a result of this legislation, schools, both secondary and college level, opened new and more numerous athletic programs for women and girls.

LESS THAN A YEAR AGO, MISSOURI SOUTHERN had no women's athletic program. But rather than face possible legal consequences, the college's administration reluctantly adhered to Title IX's imposition of equality in funds and programs for women students.

And last fall a women's varsity basketball team was initiated and put into action at MSSC, not just on a piece of meaningless, glittering, paper of good intentions but actually on the freshly-varnished, shiny, and smelly gym courts.

Being the first women's sports program at MSSC to play intercollegiately, it was naturally tested by the athletic department, the administration, the students, and even the women athletes themselves; it more or less operated on a trial and error basis. And, being a "first" in women's sports, as many athletes throughout the nation had to prove themselves "worthy" as defined by their spectators because always there are curious, sometimes cynical eyes upon them. However, with a small budget of \$3,000 for three sports for the entire year, qualities of agility, coordination, endurance, lots of luck, and Title IX, these young women athletes harmoniously combined their efforts as a team and successfully ended the season with a 9-2 record. Not bad for a "green" team which challenged long and firmly established colleges and universities with loose shorts and a tight budget.

One cannot fully appreciate this athletic novelty for women at Southern without also adding an insight into some of its experiences. For instance, players of the team were at practice at 6 a.m. the only time in which they were able to gain access to the gym facilities. These players were resolute, young women who possessed a touching dedication, an appreciation of the "sport" of sports.

MSSC athletic director Max Oldham said that the principal drawback with the HEW-enforced ruling on women's sports will be the lack of facilities—both on the high school and college level. He said, "Most high schools and colleges have trouble scheduling physical education classes in their already crowded facilities, and the demands will no doubt increase."

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE WOMEN'S sports program at Southern was sparse by any means imaginable it allowed only for payment of travel expenses and the top part of the uniform. The women athletes themselves had to shell out money for the shorts. One woman athlete went all week without lunch to have enough money to purchase the necessary playing attire. Although the budget also included the purchasing of sports equipment, the women athletes had a \$2 limit in which to buy their meals on the road and none of them had any athletic scholarships on which to thrive. However, the women seemed to overlook the disparity of funding because they were young and eager and desperately wanted to play ball—even if it meant playing their own way to the courts. Many viewed the dolorous funding situation, meager as it was, as better than nothing.

Sallie Roper, coach of the women's basketball team and an instructor of physical education at Southern, viewed the newly-instituted team as a start of a continuous program, a "jumping off point for women" in sports. And thanks to the legislation and enforcement of Title IX, at MSSC it has been just that.

The melting of winter's weathered remains and the beginning of spring launched competition in softball and tennis for women at Southern. After a long, enduring yet enthusiastic year of winning and losing, the women athletes perhaps accomplished the greatest feat of all—getting the administration, the students and the community to recognize and appreciate the seriousness of their athletic endeavors. Because of the significance intertwined in this mesh of political and economic uprising in women's sports, it was further pointed out by some

campus organizations that women athletics on campus in their respective sports had not yet been formally introduced on either the campus or in the community (there was little publicity in local newspapers). Many people in Joplin and the area were vaguely aware that MSSC even exhibited a women's intercollegiate sports program. So the Association of Women's Students, Compass Club, and Student Senate got together and sponsored a women's sports award banquet with all the traditional trimmings of flowers, crepe paper tablecloths, a head table of distinguished persons, awards, long speeches, the flickering of camera lights and lousy jokes. And the women athletes and others at the banquet loved every bit of it.

Incidentally, when the resolution to allocate funds for the banquet was introduced in the Student Senate, many questions were brought up. One "jock" in the legislative body asked why the women athletes had not attempted to raise some funds themselves by such activities as washing cars and having bake sales. The rancorous reply was that women athletes should not have to engage in such fund raising proclivities for any reason, especially if it can be funded in some other way. The men athletes have two extravagant banquets annually, usually at a local country club. There they receive recognition, prestigious and often expensive trophies and other awards, not to mention the good food.

HOWEVER, IT WAS REPORTED BY college officials that these banquets were sponsored by the local athletic booster club, the Lionbackers, and other community organizations and not the college itself. The Lionbackers would not sponsor a women's awards banquet or even invite the women athletes to the men's banquet, maintaining that they just could not afford the women students in their limited budget. But that did not stop the football team last fall from attending about a movie a week with the Lionbackers footing the bill.

Although the women athletes had their awards banquet a was successful, it should be further pointed out that women athletes should not be coerced into spending precious moments of study and practice time raising funds for their own awards banquet; that's like saving your own allowance to buy yourself a birthday present. And activities as such are often difficult if not impossible if an individual arises at 5 a.m. for a vigorous, routinous practice, attends classes all day and then works that same afternoon or evening.

One woman athlete on the basketball team got up at 12:30 a.m. each day, delivered her daily newspaper route and finished about 5:30 a.m.—just in time for her early morning basketball practice. Then she attended classes all day and slept and studied and ate in the little time that was left. Anyway the women's sports program and the awards banquet have brought recognition to these talented and determined women, and to the college, and to the community.

With basketball, softball, and tennis already loosely implanted in the sports soil at MSSC, things are beginning to sprout up everywhere. This fall Southern will add to its athletic curriculum women's volleyball and possibly track in the spring, depending on the women's interest. Also this fall the college will have completed a new sports stadium with plastic grass and everything, to be used by both men and women students. And, it is optimistic that the Lionbackers in the future will more actively support the women's athletic program.

Soccer Lions hope to equal last year's record

Lion Soccer coach Hal Bodon says his team will be trying hard this year to equal last season's record of 13-4-3 and announces that the top seven scorers from last year's team are returning.

The returnees are Dennis 'Possie' Johnson, Aaron Johnson, Chuck Vallentine, Greg Ullo, Jim Ziegler, Mike Edwards, and Dan Travers. Seven freshmen from St. Louis High Schools will join the squad this year, Bodon said.

Among these are Carl Dunajek, goalie, and Wayne Tichacek, full back, from Cleveland high school; Kevin Amsler, forward, and Jeff Kieve, half back, from Mehlville high school; Cary Maloney, forward, from Oakville high school; Joe Callahan, center half back, from DeAndreis high school; and Bob Mueth, forward, from Vianney high school.

TWO FOREIGN TALENTS will also be added to this year's team: Hakan Orkut from Turkey and Charles Harper, who learned to play soccer in Paraguay.

A third Johnson brother will vie for a forward position. In addition to Dennis and Aaron, last year's top scorers, Randy Johnson will try to make it an all-Johnson forward line. Randy was graduated from Smith-Cotton high school in Sedalia.

After some time spent in the armed services, Darryl Sims and Gary Conlee are rejoining the team.

Other returning players are Paul Knight, whose broken leg has mended; Dick Kinshella and Alan Miller as fullbacks.

The only starters who left due to graduation last year are three full backs: Charles Ward, Elbert Biddlecome, and Dave Wheelock. Hopefully, Bodon says, some of the new recruits will be able to take their places.

ONLY THREE SENIORS are on this year's squad: Mike Edwards, Dan Travers, and Sims.

The bulk of the team will be freshmen and sophomores. Only three juniors are presently listed: Dennis Johnson, Greg Ullo, and Paul Knight.

The season opens Saturday September 13 with a home game against the University of Missouri-Rolla.

Other games are: September 16, home, Central Missouri State; September 19, home, Kansas State College of Pittsburg; September 23, home, against Drury College; September 26, away, at State Fair Community College of Sedalia; September 27, away, against Central Methodist College of Fayette; September 30, away, against William Jewell College at Liberty; October 4, home, against Columbia College; October 7, away, against Drury of Springfield; October 10, away, against UMR; October 11, away, against Westminster College at Fulton; October 17-18 the MSSC Soccer Tournament at home; October 25, home, against Lindenwood College of St. Louis; and November 1, home, against William Jewell.

Participating in the MSSC tournament will be Central Methodist, Maryville College, Drury, KSC at Pittsburg, State Fair, and MSSC.